

WHICH ARE THE INSURGENTS ON RECIPROCITY?

Debate in Senate Finally Recognizes the Party Split, By Use of Terms Long Familiar

INSURGENTS CLAIM TO BE IN THE MAJORITY

Therefore, They Argue, How Can Senate Republican Minority Be Anything But Real Rebels?

(By Victor Elliott.)

WASHINGTON, July 15.—That political conditions and governmental affairs are recognized by the public and discussed extensively by gossipers a long time before these conditions are dignified by official recognition, or discussion, has been aptly proved in the United States senate in the last few days.

Among the people the word "insurgent" was commonly used with reference to progressive republicans more than a year ago. And "regular" as applied to the old line or standard republicans, meaning republicans who are not progressive, was a term used at the same time.

That factions exist in the republican party, is inferred from the use of these terms, in fact, the people have known that factions actually have existed in that party for years. But in the senate the members are slow to use popular expressions when they carry political significance. Until progress had been made in debate at this session on Canadian reciprocity senators did not use the terms "insurgent" and "regular." Until this occurred, the senate, from an official standpoint, was divided solely between republicans and democrats. The mere adoption of popular titles to the insurgent republicans and the regular republicans gave such groups "standing" in the senate.

Senator Cummins, of Iowa, was addressing the senate in advocacy of radical amendments to the Canadian reciprocity bill during the course of his remarks, he engaged in a colloquy with Senator Williams, of Mississippi.

First Use of Word.
"Oh, yes I am in favor of amending reciprocity," said the senator, "but I am not in favor of amending it to the extent of imperiling its ultimate ratification. I understand that a certain group of republicans in this body, whose political enemies refer to them as 'insurgents,' and whose political friends refer to them as 'progressives,' want to attach amendments to the bill that would kill it in the long run."

In this brief remark of the Mississippi senator was the first use of the word "insurgent," in the senate.

As a matter of fact, there have been insurgent republicans in the senate since the tariff sessions of the summer of 1909, when the Payne-Aldrich law was framed. But the "insurgents" have been exceedingly careful to have the "standard" or "regular" republicans refrain from using the word "insurgent," or the term that means its opposite.

One striking example of the extreme care exercised by republicans to preserve party harmony in this regard is given in the speeches of Senator La Follette, a "real insurgent," and mentioned as a probable opponent of President Taft for the republican nomination in 1912. Time and again Senator La Follette has insisted that his republican principles are as "regular" as are the republican principles of former Senator Aldrich, former Senator Eugene Hale, and others of their stamp.

However, pretence of harmony among the republicans has been abandoned. There is no astonishment or comment when the popular name for a political group in the senate is now used. Another example is found in the speech of Senator Clark of Wyoming in opposition to Canadian reciprocity. He said in part:

Another Example.
"You, my republican friends, the stalwarts, the standardbears, who believe in party discipline, who believe that the greatest action you can come by is action, you who believe that the progressives have been wrong in their statements that they did not care to be bound by a conference or a caucus, you who believe that they have strayed far from the way—are you willing to go into a conference with the republican members of this senate to-day and abide by the outspoken views of the majority of that conference upon this pact. Are you? If you are, I for one am willing to abide by the result of such a conference. I for one am willing to abide by the result of such a conference in this body as to what they shall say and ask you what shall

(Continued on Page 4)

WILL TRY TO MAKE TOP OF MT. MCKINLEY



PROFESSOR HERSCHELL PARKER

Professor Herschell Parker of New York, known for his efforts to climb Mount McKinley, is on his way to Valdez on board the steamship Admiral Sampson. While in Alaska he will make arrangements for an expedition to ascend Mount McKinley next February.

EDELMAN AND NOLAN RELEASED BY TAFT

TUCSON, Ariz., July 15.—(Special.)—A letter received by a private party here today from Florence says that W. J. Edelman and J. H. Nolan, the convicted president and cashier respectively of the defunct Bisbee First National bank, have been released on parole by President Taft.

UNDERWOOD AGAINST G.O.P. PENSION BILL

Democrats Will Cut Out Much of Politics in Present Measure

WASHINGTON, July 15.—All hope of pension legislation at this session of congress was dashed to the ground today when Democratic Leader Underwood said such legislation would be taken up at the proper time at the regular session in December.

WILEY HUNTED DOWN BY SPECIAL INTERESTS?

This Is Charge Made By Representative Cox, Who Demands Probe

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Expressing belief that the persistent efforts to have Harvey W. Wiley removed from office have been made by "powerful special interests" whose welfare attaches more to the dollar than to the health, happiness and prosperity of the people, Representative Cox of Indiana, democrat, today introduced a resolution calling for further information.

His measure contemplates a broad investigation of the Wiley case, the case contemplated when the house committee on expenditures in the department of agriculture yesterday decided to investigate the charges made against Wiley in connection with the recommendation for his removal.

TAFT'S NAME AGAIN FIGURES IN TESTIMONY

President Is Alleged to Have Sent Secretary MacVeagh to Learn Details of Lorimer's Election.

MAY HAVE WANTED THE FACTS IN CASE.

Deneen Denies That He Promised to Support Lorimer, as Related by Edward Hines.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—President Taft's administration was today brought into the Lorimer election in a new way when Gov. Deneen of Illinois testified that as early as August, 1909, Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh sent for him "to ascertain for the president matters regarding the election of Lorimer."

This was about three months after Lorimer's election. Whether MacVeagh was proceeding on his own initiative or the president had actually suggested that he interview Deneen was not revealed. It was not developed whether an extended inquiry was being conducted by the administration into the manner of Lorimer's election. Deneen mentioned the name of MacVeagh when he was asked to give his version of the famous telephone conversation between Hines and himself on the day of the Lorimer election.

Deneen Makes Denial.
It was during this conversation, so Hines testified, that Deneen promised to support Lorimer. This Deneen denies. Hines testified that he said over the telephone that he was on his way to Springfield to bring Deneen a message from Senator Aldrich and President Taft about Lorimer's election.

Deneen testified that Hines said the president was sending him a message through Aldrich, who would have George Reynolds, president of the Continental bank, deliver it. Deneen also testified that when he resided to MacVeagh's request to call at the federal building in Chicago MacVeagh said he wanted to ascertain how the president matters regarding Lorimer's election and he, Deneen, jokingly replied: "Ask the president, he is the man who is said to have sent the message that did it."

Related Conversation.
Deneen added that in response to further inquiry from the secretary he related the conversation between himself and Hines.

The conversation only lasted 10 or 15 minutes, for the secretary, after I related my part of the election, said he was astonished at the reports," said Deneen.

The session was practically devoted to the Hines-Deneen telephone conversation. It is regarded as having an important bearing on Lorimer's claims that Deneen favored Lorimer's election.

"Do you think Mr. Hines might have mentioned Mr. Reynolds' name for the purpose of identification?" inquired Senator Fletcher, referring to Hines' testimony.

"No," was the response. Mr. Reynolds could not have identified Mr. Hines, for I did not know Mr. Reynolds very well."

Deneen declared it was not necessary for him to assist them, because the contest had been won by Lorimer the night before.

When the committee resumes its hearings Monday the testimony regarding the activities of Hines in the Lorimer election will be given.

ENGLAND WILL HAVE BIG AIRSHIP RACE

LONDON, July 15.—England is to witness this month one of the most ambitious attempts at long distance aeroplaning yet seen, a circuit of the island over a course 1,010 miles long for a prize of \$50,000 offered by the Daily Mail.

Whether any competitors will complete the race is doubtful, as the conditions, in the opinion of experts, are almost impossible of fulfillment. More depends upon the stability of the machines than has been required of any previous race. The men must do the circuit practically with their machines intact.

The most important parts of each machine are to be marked and those parts are to be kept together throughout the course.

UNION VETERANS WIN.
WASHINGTON, July 15.—The senate yesterday adopted a resolution putting union veterans in its employ upon a civil service status, to be retained permanently so long as their services are satisfactory.

Ethel Barrymore Has Cancelled Dates and Will Go to New York

Has Nothing to Say Concerning Divorce Proceedings to Be Instituted

SACRAMENTO, Cal., July 15.—Ethel Barrymore, the actress, closed her Pacific coast engagement with her appearance at a local theater tonight, and departed for New York. She was to appear at Portland, Seattle and other northwestern cities, but cancelled all these engagements.

Miss Barrymore, when asked whether her hurried departure had for its object the beginning of a contest for divorce from her husband replied, "I have nothing at all to say."

MONOPOLY HARD TO SECURE—TAFT

President Believes Maps Will Show Guggenheims Could Not Monopolize Controller Bay Lands

NEW MAPS BEING MADE

WASHINGTON, July 15.—To erect terminal facilities in Controller bay, Alaska, would cost \$1,000,000, said Alfred H. Brooks of the United States geological survey today before the house committee on expenditures in the interior department, which is investigating the Controller bay lands.

A map made for the interior department showing the claims and the proposed railroad promoted by Ryan, who is alleged to represent the Guggenheim interests, has been furnished by Secretary of Interior Fisher. The missing map, dated Dec. 1, 1910, was shown Miss Abbott about June 1, 1911, she says. It is contended that there was not time for the map to have been made from surveys in Alaska following the president's executive order restoring the lands to entry and that it must have been prepared on advance information.

To Make New Maps.
In order that congress shall have elaborate maps showing conditions in and about Controller bay President Taft directed Superintendent O. H. Tillman of the coast and geological survey to make copies of maps of the region in possession of the government.

The president spent more than four hours looking over the original maps this afternoon. He was convinced that when the senate sees the government surveys of Controller bay, the extent of the water front and the length of the channel, it will agree with him that for one man to obtain a monopoly there would be next to impossible.

Mr. Tillman probably will be unable to perfect the new maps before the middle of next week, so that the president's report to congress will not be made before that time.

CHOLERA REACHES NEW YORK HARBOR

One Man Dies and Several Others Are Dying in Hospital

NEW YORK, July 15.—The death today of Patrick Cushing, resident American and former day watchman at the Hoffman Island quarantine station, from Asiatic cholera, has aroused apprehension in New York of the spread of the scourge and vigorous steps are being taken to stamp out all possible sources of infection.

Health Officer Doty says there is no cause for alarm. A strict quarantine has been established at the home of Cushing's widow and four children, in the opinion of Dr. Doty Cushing contracted the disease from a so-called cholera carrier, as there has been no recognized case of cholera on Hoffman Island for seventeen days prior to his leaving there.

As soon as the first case occurred among the passengers of the detained steamer Moltke Dr. Doty instituted a search for Cushing and learned he was in a hospital. The deputy health officer examined Cushing and ordered his removal to the Swinburne hospital, where he died.

While Cushing's death reveals the first native case of cholera in the present epidemic, three deaths from the disease have occurred at Swinburn Island in the last three days. According to Dr. Doty six other cases exist at quarantine. Two of these are serious. Three of the six were brought in by the steamer Perugia last night from Naples. The Perugia is still at quarantine.

Saloons Closed.
The saloons remain closed, having been ordered to do so before the trouble, on account of the holiday on Thursday, the day of course when the trouble occurred on Thursday night none cared to reopen. However, one saloon keeper kept his side door open.

As a result he was arrested Friday evening. He was later released and again sold liquor. This time he was more severely dealt with and was fined \$500 pesos, which, it is stated, he paid.

Indignation Meeting.
The air seems to be charged with the excitement and every body is expecting something to happen almost any minute. However, it is believed that the officers at the head of the soldiers, who are mixed up in the affair, have some influence with the men and are doing their best to keep them within bounds. The citizens held a big indignation meeting this afternoon. The people are disgusted with the soldiers.

CANANEA STILL UNEASY ABOUT ARMED TROOPS

Latter Defy Authorities After Being Paid Off and Demand More—Refuse to Disarm

REPORT THAT LOPEZ IS TO SUFFER EXECUTION

Lomelin and Randall on Way to Cananea—"French Joe" Among Prisoners Who Were Liberated

(Special to The Review.) CANANEA, Son., Mex., July 15.—The situation continues tense here tonight and Vice Gov. Carlos Randall, Gov.-elect Jose Mayorena and Gen. Lomelin are on their way here from Nogales, determined to disband the local garrison of 348 men tomorrow.

It is reported that Capt. Lopez, who liberated the prisoners, including a number of murderers, will be executed.

Col. Rafael Romero has been dispatched to Naco to discharge the troops there.

Tonight the soldiers are in absolute control, defying the civil authorities.

Trouble Not Settled.
CANANEA, Son., Mex., July 15.—The trouble with the soldiers here has not yet been settled and it is rather difficult to see just when the affair will be ended. Yesterday afternoon all were paid 25 pesos and were asked to surrender their arms, but this they refused to do and are still demanding more money.

All the efforts of the officials to settle the affair were without results and the soldiers laughed at them and told them that they were the masters of the situation.

"French Joe" Liberated.
None of the prisoners who were liberated were recaptured by the soldiers, although some of them claim that there have been one or two arrested, one of whom being "French Joe" Menard, who last week killed Lee Turner. However, it is reasonable to suppose that there have been no prisoners arrested and that they all have made their getaway.

The soldiers are still in control of everything. They have realized that they outnumber the officers and soldiers of the higher officials and they have suit themselves. However, they have policed the town, but how much good this will do remains to be seen.

Soldiers Given Clothes.
During Friday afternoon many of the soldiers were taken to the stores of the company and clothes were secured for them, including shoes, hats, etc., besides a suit of kakis.

The soldiers realize that they have done wrong but they state that they have been driven to it on account of the dealings they were subjected to by the higher officials as they had had no money but a few pesos since the war ended and have been promised their money from day to day without seeing any of it.

Hold to Their Arms.
All have their arms and will not give them up until they receive more money. Whether this will be done or not is a question which is at present difficult to answer, but it is possible that the men will receive a few pesos before they are discharged.

Then, again, there is the possibility that if they do not accept their discharge they will be punished and their leaders severely dealt with. This they seem to realize and are afraid to surrender their arms, fearing that they will be imprisoned, or perhaps more severely punished.

Searching All Trains.
Whenever a train is seen approaching the city there is a mad rush for the railroad and the soldiers go down the road to a point about a mile from the station and stop it to see if there are any other soldiers on it who have been sent to disarm them. This was done two times Friday afternoon and both the passenger trains from Naco and Nogales were treated in this manner.

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The saloons remain closed, having been ordered to do so before the trouble, on account of the holiday on Thursday, the day of course when the trouble occurred on Thursday night none cared to reopen. However, one saloon keeper kept his side door open.

As a result he was arrested Friday evening. He was later released and again sold liquor. This time he was more severely dealt with and was fined \$500 pesos, which, it is stated, he paid.

Indignation Meeting.
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SHEPARD SAID TO BE IMPROVED



EDWARD M. SHEPARD.

Edward M. Shepard of New York, a candidate in the recent contest over the election of a United States senator, who had been confined to his bed at his summer residence, Erie, Pa., at Lake George, N. Y., as a result of a series of colds, the first of which he contracted in New York, is reported improved.

Madero Decides That Army Must Be Placed in Factories and Farms

Entire Revolutionary Forces Will Be Mustered Out—One Army Only

PUEBLA, Mex., July 15.—Protest against the many Maderistas are found yet bearing arms and realizing the danger of maintaining an undisciplined army in time of peace, Francisco I. Madero has determined upon a policy of immediate disarmament. It is said today that the work of mustering out the revolutionary forces will be started at once and will be prosecuted vigorously until Mexico has but one army. It is believed the battle in Puebla was started by shots fired by young men of the town on both the barracks of the federalists and the headquarters of the Maderistas.

Madero's desire is that the army return to the factories and farms.

REVENGE SAID TO PROMPT THE CHARGES

Guggenheim Attorney Says Delegate Wickersham Has Case of Sour Grapes

SALEM, Ore., July 15.—Delegate Wickersham of Alaska is angry because the Alaska Syndicate would not employ him at \$15,000 a year as its attorney and is now trying to get back," said Attorney John A. Carson of this city, special attorney for Alaska Syndicate, after reading the charges brought by the Alaska delegate against Attorney General Wickersham.

Regarding the letter which was submitted as evidence, intended to show that witnesses of the government had been controlled, Carson, writer of the epistle to Captain Jarvis, said those witnesses, although brought to Juneau by the government, were not called upon to testify by the prosecution, as their evidence was found by federal counsel to be material to the defense.

Naturally, he explained, the defense subpoenaed these witnesses and had them.

The government has sent different agents to Seattle, Alaska and elsewhere and has found that conduct in the Hazy case was regular, said Carson.

TO MAKE BIG FLIGHT.
NEW YORK, July 15.—Harry N. Atwood, the aviator, announced here today that he had practically decided to make a flight from Chicago to New York within the next few weeks.

STORM ON COAST.
EUREKA, Cal., July 15.—A storm of cyclonic violence in which two lives were lost, several persons injured and buildings throughout the business district badly damaged struck El Centro this afternoon.

Leslie Novak died at St. Thomas hospital two hours after being injured in a falling building. Singh Sooda, a Hindoo, also was killed by falling buildings.

KETCHEL AND HUSSEN WORK OUT TO DRAW

For Three Hours and Nineteen Minutes Men Strive for Fall Without Success Last Night

RETURN MATCH LABOR DAY IN THIS CITY

Hussen Asks for Rest and Was Willing to Call It a Draw Before the Close of Contest

(Special to The Review.) TOMBSTONE, Ariz., July 15.—Before a large crowd here tonight Al Ketchel of Bisbee and Ed. Hussen of Tombstone wrestled for three hours and 19 minutes without securing a fall. The match was ruled a draw and a return match for Labor Day at Bisbee between the two men was arranged.

Starting in with vigor, the match gradually tamed down and during the last half of the contest the men stood in a wrestling position trying vainly to secure holds.

Two Rests Taken.
The men worked aggressively in the early stages and Hussen after the first hour asked for a rest, which was granted by Ketchel. After battling another hour the men again rested and Hussen asked Ketchel to consent to a draw, but the latter refused unless he were given the gate receipts. This Hussen refused to consent to and the men went at it again. There was ten minutes' rest in all.

Things Start Lively.
After two preliminaries the men weighed in at 9:35. Ketchel at 150 and Hussen at 151. The strange and finger holds only were barred. Hussen started to rush things and worked incessantly at Ketchel's neck, trying vainly to secure a hold. He failed to drag the Bisbee youngster down and then tried a number of trick tactics, but could not turn anything. Hussen took the offensive in the first part of the bout.

Both Get Down to Work.
Abandoning his trick tactics, Hussen engaged in straight wrestling, which Ketchel had followed from the start, and the men knuckled down. They tried vainly for holds and after an hour's dragging at 9:35 Hussen asked for a rest.

At 10:05 Hussen was put on the floor by Ketchel on a leg and crotch hold and ten minutes later Ketchel tried for a double Nelson, but failed. Then Hussen fell in a feint to the floor and Ketchel quickly went for his man, securing a partial neck and crotch hold, by which he forced the local man's neck to the mat, but was unable to turn him. The attempt was imperfect and Hussen squirmed out, although the local man held his hold for several seconds.

Try for Holds in Vain.
After the men had wrestled for an hour and 30 minutes it looked like a case of endurance and the next half hour the men worked on their feet in dragging position. At the end of two hours when neither could do anything Hussen asked Ketchel to consent to a draw, but Ketchel demanded the gate receipts. They went at it again and continued vainly on their feet until three hours and 19 minutes had elapsed when Referee Billy Gunn announced a draw.

The Preliminaries.
The bout was held in Sheelin hall and several hundred fans were present. Billy McPherson and James Jockaway went on for the first preliminary, Jockaway getting a fall in four minutes and 55 seconds. Trooper Tittes and Chester Grow went on for the next preliminary and wrestled ten minutes without a fall.

Billy Gunn of Bisbee was the referee. Frank Winters the timekeeper and Red Gannon and R. Macey acted as judges to assist the referee.

The dance which was scheduled to follow the bout started before the bout ended, but the attendance was so small that it was called off. About 50 troopers from Fort Huachuca came here to see the bout.

EXPRESS RATES WANTED.
CHICAGO, July 15.—A special committee of railroad commissioners from the states that have railroad utilities commissions will meet here July 27 to collect evidence relative to express rates throughout the country.

ARMS FOR REBELS.
SAN JUAN DEL SUR, Nic., July 15.—It is reported that arms have been dispatched from Guayaquil for the use of the Nicaraguan revolutionists and they will be landed at Costa Rica on the Nicaraguan coast. The United States gunboats Vicksburg and Yorktown are patrolling the coast.